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Not a trace of a spot was visible upon the Sun's disk. I observed with my Ross Equatoreal of 4·2 inches aperture and 61 inches focal length; but with the aperture contracted to 2·8 inches by means of a diaphragm. For the observations of time &c., I used a direct Huyghenian eye-piece, magnifying 74 times, it had a dark blue shade over it. I watched the progress of the eclipse with the same eye-piece fitted into a Hodgson reflector, and also with a direct comet eye-piece, giving a power of 42 with the same eye-shade. I saw, however, nothing worthy of note but what I have detailed above. My approximate latitude and longitude are 51° 0′ 58″ N. and $17^{s}\cdot5$ E.

Forest Lodge, Maresfield, Sussex,
March 8, 1867.

Observations of Solar Eclipse of March 6, 1867.
By W. Lassell, Esq.

But very little could be observed here of the late Solar Eclipse. At its commencement the Sun was unclouded, and I obtained an excellent observation of the first contact, which occurred 1867, March 5th, at $20^{h}\ 17^{m}\ 9^{s}\cdot5$ G.M.T. Both the error of the clock and the moment of contact were so well determined, that if the errors of both were to lie the same way, I think the observation would be true to a second. The telescope used is a Gregorian of 4·7 in. aperture and the power applied 78. The Sun's limb was by no means quiet, and within a very few minutes clouds came on. About the time of greatest obscuration, a few minute particles of snow fell. The clouds became somewhat thinner towards the close of the eclipse, and I saw the Sun in a very disturbed state within two or three minutes of the time of last contact; but it was quite obscured at the moment by a shower of snow.

The thermometer, in a north aspect and completely defended from the Sun's direct and reflected rays scarcely fell at all—certainly not half a degree.

Latitude 51° 31′ 23″ N. Longitude 2′ 49″·3 West of Greenwich.

Ray Lodge, Maidenhead,
March 8, 1867.

Observations of Eclipse of March 6, 1867, *with Photographs.*
By A. Brothers, Esq.

At one of the meetings of the Society last year I had the honour to exhibit and explain a dark slide adapted for

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taking astronomical photographs, and I suggested that by using such an instrument it would be possible to take a much larger number of negatives during an eclipse of the Sun, than had hitherto been obtained; and that it would be particularly useful during the total phase.

I now have the pleasure to send with this 5 prints,* each containing 4 photographs of the Sun, and I wish to direct particular attention to Plate No. 3. This was taken at $9^h\ 32^m$, about the time of greatest obscuration. The time occupied in obtaining the 4 negatives on this plate was 30 seconds—No. 4 occupied 25, and No. 5 only 20 seconds. It was not of course *necessary* to be thus expeditious, but my object was to show that 4 negatives could be taken on one plate in a very short time, and that with proper care each image of the Sun would be as perfect as if only one had been taken.

If much larger negatives were required, my plan would be equally practicable, although perhaps a few seconds more might be required to make the necessary changes in the position of the plate.

The negatives on Nos. 1 and 5 were taken with the aperture of the telescope cut down to two inches, and all the others with a diaphragm of half an inch only; and the exposure was for each of the 20 negatives as short as it could be made by hand. Nos. 1 and 2 must be considered as trial plates only, as no more than the five were exposed.

During the whole time of the eclipse the sky at Manchester was very clear; and considering the low altitude of the Sun, the image was remarkably shady.

At 9·30 the diminution of light was remarkable only as producing the effect of cloudiness of the atmosphere, and persons who were not aware of the eclipse attributed the effect to the presence of cloud. At 11 o'clock the sky was completely overcast.

Below are the times of the first and last contact as taken at my Observatory.

Partial eclipse of the Sun, 6th March, 1867, observed at 110 Upper Brook Street, Manchester.

Lat. $53^\circ\ 27'\ 56''$ N. — Long. $0^h\ 8^m\ 54^s{\cdot}38$

	h	m	s
Local sidereal time of first contact	19	5	45
,, of last contact	21	36	15
	h	m	s
G.M. time of first contact	8	20	15·4
,, of last contact	10	50	20·7

Sidereal time corrected by transit of α Cygni.

Manchester, March 7, 1867.

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* These prints were exhibited at the Meeting. *Ed.*

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